

UNION APPEAL.

MEMPHIS:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 12.

SAMUEL SAWYER, Editor.

THE NEWS.

The condition of things has not materially changed since our last issue. Gen. McCLELLAN has made an important advance, and while his land forces have no apprehension of danger to themselves, the little Monitor is waiting and ready to spring upon her prey.

At Gordonsville the enemy begin to fortify as though their overweening confidence was gone. Perhaps the proximity of Gen. BURKSIDE has something to do with their fears.

The honest and manly words of President LINCOLN at the Washington war meeting endear him all the more to the honest heart of the nation.

Gov. SPRAGUE obtained consent to have a regiment of colored people raised in Rhode Island, whose province it will doubtless be to perform duty in the State, to guard contrabands that may be shipped to Long Island, as in the revolution, or to throw up breastworks and intrenchments for our national army.

There is a rumor that KIRBY SMITH has defeated some Federal force somewhere, and in some way not explained taken five or six thousand prisoners.

If Gen. BUELL maneuvers skillfully, and Gen. MORAN, of Cumberland Gap, we do not fear that the guerrilla forces rallying at Knoxville will do the Union cause much damage.

Rumors are afloat that the Arkansas has been soundly whipped—not by Com. DAVIS nor by Com. FARRAUT—but by Providence; that she was rashly plowing her way and ran aground in an unfortunate place, and to keep her from falling into the hands of the Federals, her crew destroyed her. So that her last end was like that of the Merrimack. The future can tell us how much of romance the rumor wears.

About Baton Rouge all our exchanges are silent.

The murdering of Gen. McCook by a guerrilla band at Selma, Alabama, will only fire the enthusiasm of the 600,000 fresh warriors who are coming down under the stars and stripes, to defend the banner of the Union against any and every foe.

The foreign news presents us very little by way of change or excitement.

THE TREMENDOUS STRENGTH OF A NATION.

Our attention has often been turned to the immense resources of a growing people. Let any one read ROLLIN'S Ancient History and note how the young republics of Greece resisted the machinations of their strongest enemies for years, let him mark how the more they were taxed in blood and treasure, the more might they often grew in wealth and numbers, and unity, until the hosts of Persia, checked and humbled, and the eagles of Thebes and Athens, made glorious at Thermopylae and Salamis and Marathon, pointed the world to a future full of hope and promise.

The classics of Greece and Rome are the classics of all nations, because they tell us of the great struggles of humanity when the race was much younger than now, and they have stored up lessons of courage, heroism, disinterestedness and patriotic devotion on the one hand and on the other of perfidy, and treason on the grandest scale. There are many bright and immortal names on their tablets, who have distinguished themselves as great deliverers, or great benefactors; who were successful in laying the foundations of a prosperous people, or in building up and strengthening those who had already commenced a career of honor, glory and power. But history has handed down to us no name marked as the leader of insurrection and rebellion whose memory she cherishes. Their efforts to break down organized governments proved most disastrous failures. It was so with SPARTACUS, it was so with CATILINA, and it will be so with our Southern conspirators. They can hope no better result. Do you believe it possible, they ask, for eight millions of people so determined as the people of the South to be foiled in their object? Eight millions, we know, might be formidable, but can they be as effective in tearing down a government established by such men as WASHINGTON and his noble comrades, as twenty millions of intelligent freemen in defending and perpetuating it? A nation like ours might be startled and surprised by such an armed rebellion, but how long ere it would rally its energies and combine its strength, and pour out its treasure and blood to meet every emergency? Twenty millions standing upon the platform of WASHINGTON, encompassed and incited by the hallowed memories of revolutionary and immortal sires, charging them by all the blessings of civil and religious liberty to defend the Constitution and the Union to the last, become heroes in the strife, and accumulating power as the struggle lasts, they ultimately bear everything before them. Insurrection is broken and scattered, and the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws assume their sway.

PERSONAL.—From what we know of Mr. NABERS and Mr. HUGH, the avowed editors and proprietors of the *Bulletin*, they are not inclined to provoke or invite the attacks of others—though of course the public may hold them to some extent responsible for the use they permit Mr. BINGHAM of most unhappy temperaments to make of the columns of their paper. If the most abusive vituperation is to be hurled from the columns of the *Bulletin* into the faces of honest men, and their characters and motives to be assailed, Mr. BINGHAM may find the community examining narrowly into his own triplicate history, and the proprietors of the *Bulletin* themselves, through neglect or criminality of theirs, may be called to the unpleasant task of explaining and defending their public and private career. It is for them and Mr. BINGHAM to say how soon the ball shall open.

FROM HELENA.

HOW THE POLICY WORKS.

From the Albany Ledger.

Mr. Reuben Townsend, who has recently returned from Helena, Ark., has furnished us with a copy of the late papers issued by Gen. Curtis to the negro followers of his army. Here it is:

Special Order No. 157.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOUTHWEST,
Helena, Ark., July 21, 1862.

Jerry White, a colored man, formerly a slave, having by direction of his owner been engaged in rebel service, is hereby confiscated as being contraband of war, and not being needed in the public service, is permitted to pass the pickets of the command northward, and is forever emancipated from his master, who permitted him to assist in attempts to break up the government and laws of our country.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. CURTIS.

Jerry White, (in red ink.)
Mr. Townsend informs us that there are about five thousand negroes within the Federal lines. Every officer is supplied with a negro servant, and also some of the private. The contrabands are employed to do the heavy work for which soldiers are usually employed, receiving wages for the same.

Mr. T. saw our former fellow-citizen, Capt. Thomas M. Adams, whose residence is a short distance back from Helena. At the approach of the Federals, the rebels burned eight bales of cotton belonging to Capt. Adams. When Curtis arrived, all his mules were pressed into the service, and all his negroes—about twenty in number—have left him. The last family of negroes belonging to Capt. Adams packed up their furniture and clothing, and as the Captain came past their quarters remarked, "Good-by, Massa Tom, we're going to git in de fust Lincoln wagon dat comes along."

They did. Mr. Adams was brought into Helena for fear he would give information of the movements of a scouting party.

Mr. Townsend informs us that the distress prevailing throughout Arkansas is terrible.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Rebels Concentrating at Knoxville, Tennessee, for a Raid into Kentucky—All Indiana Regiments Alert Except Two. (Telegraphic Correspondence Daily Commercial.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—A gentleman has just arrived here from Knoxville, Tenn., and reports that there is a force of fifteen thousand infantry, with a proportion of artillery and cavalry at that place, which is expected to march into Kentucky at an early day.

All the regiments being raised in Indiana are now full except two, and a large number of persons were to-day authorized to raise companies for new regiments. Three years men will be received until the 15th inst. The 75th regiment, authorized this morning, has 350 recruits.

There is considerable excitement in all parts of the State, and recruiting progresses with unusual rapidity. All regiments authorized will be full this week. This fact was telegraphed to Secretary Stanton this afternoon, who answered, "well done for Indiana."

Capt. Benjamin Harrison, reporter of the Supreme Court, was appointed colonel of the 70th regiment, at this place, to-day. Alfred B. Taylor is appointed junior assistant surgeon of the 12th regiment.

From Trenton, Tenn.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

TRENTON, August 8 (via Cairo, August 8). Gen. Dodge sent out Capt. Peck and fifty-three men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry to attack Faulkner's company of Jackson's cavalry, who have been burning cotton, who burned the bridge near Humboldt, and who are committing other depredations in this vicinity. They surprised Faulkner's band five miles east of Lynchburg yesterday afternoon while they were resting and sleeping, as they travel nights and sleep in the day-time, and completely routed them, killing 30 of Faulkner's men, taking 55 horses, and a great portion of their arms, also Faulkner's horse and his orders from Jeff. Thompson and Jackson, which are very important to us.

Faulkner was trying to get into Kentucky, but was cut off, and most of his men shot. He escaped, but left without arms, horses, or clothes.

Gen. Dodge was informed of this camp by two negroes, who guided the cavalry around the rebel pickets. He has freed the negroes.

Capt. Peck and men, though outnumbered, fought very gallantly, and gave no quarters. His loss was seven wounded, two mortally.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

200 PERSONS LOST.

GUERRILLAS DISCOMFITED.

We have some particulars this morning of the loss of the California steamer Golden Gate. She had on board 337 persons, of whom about 200 were lost. The vessel burned to the water's edge, and then sunk. Nothing is mentioned as to the prospect of saving the \$1,500,000 in gold on freight, and there can be little doubt that it is a total loss.

The guerrillas have met with some successes in Arkansas, but have encountered serious reverses in Missouri and Tennessee. The people of Missouri have become highly exasperated by the continual inroads of these marauders, and are determined to use the most rigorous means to rid the State of them. Seven were hung in one day by a party of citizens.

JOHN ROSS A PRISONER!

Fall of the Capital of the Cherokees.

Fah-Lah-Quash, capital of the Cherokees, is now in possession of Federal troops. They arrived in time. Under the treaty made by the Scotch Indians, John Ross was compelled to call out the available military force of the nation whenever called upon to do so by Jeff. Davis. The call has been made, and Ross was about to issue a proclamation calling out all Cherokees able to bear arms, when he was a prisoner by our forces. It is shrewdly suspected that the arrest was conveniently planned to admit Ross to give his parole and not to do anything against the United States. It is the general opinion that he is our friend, but over-awed at present.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 8.—Illinois is still the banner State.

Over eight hundred companies have already been tendered the Adjutant-General, who has applied at Washington for authority to accept volunteers for nine months under the last call. If this is allowed, as it probably will be, Illinois will undoubtedly furnish her full quota of the six hundred thousand.

The prospect for rapid enlistments has never looked brighter than now.

HARRISBURG, August 6.—Gen. Wadsworth, be direction of the War Department, arrested the editors and publishers of the *Patriot and Union*, charged with issuing treasonable posters, calculated to retard and embarrass recruiting. The whole party left for Washington.

That "Evening Stroll."

Communicated.

Mr. Editor:—In the *Appeal* of the 9th inst. your correspondent D. M. pays a very handsome compliment to Peter E. Bland, colonel of the Sixth Regiment Missouri Infantry; but, like most compliments, it is more elegantly than truthfully expressed. In reading the communication, a flat contradiction to each sentence recurred to my mind, and as its gross misstatements are calculated to do grave injustice to most of the officers of the regiment, it is proper that they should not pass without refutation.

Your correspondent says that he "chanced to pass through the camp of the regiment at the hour of dress-parade, and witnessed one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of confidence and esteem which it was ever his good fortune to meet with." When it is remembered that this *suburban stroller* had but just returned from several days' absence without leave, his candid confession that he found himself on his post of duty by mere chance, has a peculiar significance, and speaks more for his good luck than for his soldierly scrupulousness in the performance of the functions of his office. And if, at his mature age, D. M. has never met with more enthusiastic demonstrations of confidence and esteem than the one he so graphically describes, his career has been singularly obscure, and he can have had but few opportunities of witnessing the public recognition of distinguished merit, either in himself or in others.

Passing by D. M.'s flattering reference to Col. Bland as an "able officer and soldiers' friend"—wherein he certainly shows characteristic acuteness of discrimination and a keen insight into character, which few, if any, beside himself, possess—I will notice other expressions which I feel myself at liberty to contradict. The "short but able and soul-stirring address" was simply a flattering harangue addressed to the rank and file of the regiment with disparaging innuendoes and allusions to the officers, well fitted to bring them into disfavor with their men, and to create a partisan feeling in favor of the speaker. The "wildest shouts of applause" which your correspondent mentions were only given once during the speech, and were no more than could have been expected from an audience of gallant soldiers when the ingenious and pleasing idea was presented to them of "bearing their flag aloft through every peril, even to storming the very gates of hell itself!"

D. M.'s assertion that "at the close of the speech the air rang with a cordial and heart-felt cheer upon cheer for their gallant Colonel, in which every man, without exception, bore his part," is entirely at variance with the facts, and comment thereon is quite unnecessary. He calls this a "spontaneous demonstration." If, by this, he means that whatever cheers were given for Colonel Bland, were the natural outburst of feeling on the part of the men, without any care or effort of Colonel Bland's, I must again take issue with him. It seems to me that Colonel Bland's course, on the evening before this, in passing up and down the company streets, shaking hands with the men, and treating them with a familiarity and show of friendship which he never before manifested—not caring, the while, to visit the officers' line, except perhaps two or three tents—and in making the speech to the men, which has elicited so much praise from D. M., is exactly the course that an officer, not over sure of the "confidence and esteem" of his men, would take in order to secure their good opinion. And I do not deny that his efforts were, in part, successful, and that many of the men, whose grave offenses against good order have heretofore escaped serious punishment under his lenient administration, and who have a particular dislike for battalion drills, welcomed him cordially, seeing in his return an omen of good times coming. In fact, whatever cheering was heard after the parade, was owing more to their deliverance from the usual evening drill than to any personal affection for Colonel Bland. When I add that only seven officers attended this parade, it may easily be judged whether the officers generally were disposed to make any demonstration—"spontaneous" or otherwise—of satisfaction at Colonel Bland's resumption of the command.

This faithful chronicler says that the "drill and soldierly bearing of the men of the Sixth show the ability and skill of their commander." If, by "commander," he means Col. Bland, justice requires that this statement be contradicted. "The fact is notorious both in and out of the regiment that the excellent drill and soldierly bearing of the men composing the regiment, is not attributable to any skill and ability of Col. Bland. He has been in command of the regiment but a small portion of the time since its organization, and when he has been in command, his ill-health, the press of other duties and other causes have prevented his devoting any considerable attention to the drill or instruction of the men."

In conclusion, I would recommend this peripatetic correspondent of yours, either to throw away his pen at once, or hereafter to use it with a decent regard to truth in his communications with your readers.

Another Communication.

CAIRO, August 6.—Commodore Porter and General Curtis are here, for the purpose of consulting with the Department at Washington in regard to the future movements of the army of the Southwest and the Mississippi flotilla. In future, there will be concert of action between them.

The Remains of Gen. McCook.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—General Robert McCook was shot by a party of guerrillas, near Selma, Alabama, yesterday, while riding toward Winchester, Tenn., sick, in an ambulance. His remains reached here this evening. Captain Brooks was captured. Our forces burned the house of the rebel who led them into this ambush.

What's Up.

The forwarding merchants of this city received peremptory orders yesterday to forward no more cotton from this point North, either by river or railroad. What this means we cannot say. Possibly, in its purchase of the planters, there has been a violation of military orders.—*Cairo Gazette*, 9th.

Benefits grow old betimes, but injuries are long lived.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Stirring News anticipated from McClellan's Army—Cause of the Arrest of Proprietor of the Harrisburg Patriot—Bear Admiral Foote in Washington—Drafting for Naval Service—Arrest of Ex-Senator Nicholson, of Tenn.—Carle in Washington—New Trouble about Exchange of Prisoners.

Telegraphic Correspondence Daily Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The movements of the Army of the Potomac of an offensive character, lead to the belief here that stirring times are at hand, and that the time for our armies to remain idle in the field has passed. There is great interest felt to hear from the army of the Potomac.

The arrest of the proprietors of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and their confinement in prison, was caused by the issue of a bogus placard announcing the enlistment of negroes, with the evident intention of preventing recruiting. The authorities believe it to be next to treason, and are determined to punish it promptly and severely.

Admiral Foote has arrived here and entered upon his new duties in the Bureau of equipments and recruiting. He has not entirely recovered.

It is proposed at the Naval Department to draft for the naval service, owing to the great scarcity of seamen.

Intelligence of the arrest of Ex-Senator Nicholson, by Gen. Negley, in Tennessee, has caused here the charge that of uttering treasonable sentiments. The Senator is here, but for what purpose is not known. His speech in Indiana does not make him a warm friend with the Administration.

Another parley is going on between the Government and the rebels, with regard to an exchange of prisoners. It seems that the rebels have made new objections, and the consequence is, that three thousand of their men are in James river, waiting the result of the conference. The rebels seem determined to keep Corcoran.

Arrangements are going on to give up all church hospitals here and remove the patients to others out of city limits.

FROM GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A special tele to the *Herald* from Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 7th, says: "The expedition sent out under Gen. Gibbon last Tuesday has returned. A portion of the command, under Col. Cutler, dashed off to the right, and made a descent upon Frederick Hill Station, twelve miles from Gordonsville, on the Virginia Central Railroad, destroying the buildings, stores, and about a half a mile of the track. Gibbon, with the main body, made a sharp skirmish with the enemy on the Richmond telegraph road, twelve miles from Fredericksburg. A number of prisoners were taken. But two of Gen. Gibbon's column were wounded. We lost one man killed and several taken prisoners. The enemy had been apprised of our advance, and came around upon our rear from Bowling Green. The loss sustained by the rebels is unknown."

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 7.—At daylight on the morning of the 2d, Col. Lawther, with one hundred and twenty-five rebels, attacked Capt. Birch's command of seventy-five Federals at Ozark. Capt. Birch having been apprised of the meditated attack, fired and abandoned his tents, and withdrew into the brush, soon after which the enemy rode in sight of the burning camp, and called upon our men to surrender. Birch responded with a volley of Minnie balls, and emptied several saddles when the rebels broke and ran, leaving most of their arms, and a portfolio containing muster rolls and correspondence.

The enemy had two killed and several wounded.

After retreating forty miles from Forsythe, on White river, Birch attacked them at daylight on the morning of the 4th, killing three, wounding seven, and capturing twenty-five horses, twenty guns, most of the clothing and saddles of the men, about two hundred letters, the original authority from the War Department of the Confederate States of America, authorizing Col. Lawther to organize a regiment of partisan rangers for service in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois.

Caffey, Hughes and Tracy, are making strong efforts to get a footing in the State, but the activity of our troops has so far prevented it. Citizens are being enrolled in the State militia. Thirty-five companies have already organized, fifteen of which have been armed and are now chasing the guerrillas and assisting the troops to maintain quiet. There is an excited State of feeling, and "death to guerrillas" is the motto.

Seven guerrillas were hung in one day by a party of citizens who joined together for a fox chase. The time for resort to law, or watching for government troops has gone by, and the loyal citizens are determined to take the matter in their own hands and rid the country of lawless marauders and guerrillas.

Gov. Todd's Address to the Ladies of Ohio. COLUMBUS, July 7.—To the Ladies of Ohio: Your energy and goodness of heart have given but little opportunity to those in authority to make suggestions as to how you can minister to the wants of the soldier, and thereby aid in maintaining our good government.

As some of you may, however, be ignorant of the fact that our troops are suffering for the want of vegetable diet, I beg to recommend to you that you cause to be put up large quantities of pickled cabbage, cucumbers and onions, and that you also see to it that an abundance of fruit, particularly apples and peaches, be dried and put away for the soldiers. God has blessed us with a plentiful supply of all these articles this season. You will be glad to know that the health of our army has greatly improved, and our various hospitals are now well managed.

DAVID T. GOVERNOR.

A DICTATORSHIP RECOMMENDED.—William L. Yancey, according to the New Orleans *Delta*, has been making a speech in Richmond, in which he advocates the crowning of J. R. Davis with supreme power, with the title of Dictator.

MRS. MORGAN'S SCHOOL.

THIRD STREET,
Between Madison and Monroe Streets,
EAST SIDE.

THIS FALL TERM of this school will commence the second Monday in SEPTEMBER next.

A thorough, systematic course of English study will be pursued.

Believing the mental training of boys and girls should be the same, we have adopted the course of studies used in the best colleges for young gentlemen, leaving out of all these articles the higher Mathematics, and giving more time to the ornamental and useful Letters.

Latin, the foundation of our own language, and the key to the languages of Southern Europe, is taught without extra charge, and will be required of all pupils unless excused for some special reason.

The French, German, Spanish and Italian languages, Drawing, and the first lessons in Water and Oil Painting, are also taught without extra charge.

Terms per Session in Advance:

First Department.....\$10.00
Second.....20.00
Third.....25.00
Fourth.....30.00
Advanced Pupils in Oil Painting.....75.00

The Greek Language, Piano and Guitar at Professor's charge.
MRS. M. A. MORGAN, Principal.

For Cincinnati.

LADY PIKE. WALKER, Master.

Leaves WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, at 5 P. M.

This elegant passenger steamer leaves as above for the city and all intermediate points.

For freight or passage apply on board. Aug-10-3t

Hospital Steward's Chevrans

JUST RECEIVED AT
285 MAIN STREET,
—AT—
TICKNOR & Co.'s
AND ALL KINDS OF
Military and Citizens' Goods, etc.

Aug-11-1f

Taken Up.

By the subscriber, on the 8th inst., a HORSE, with a Saddle and Bridle on him. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.
BARNES McCOTY,
Corner Exchange and Fourth Sts.
Aug-12-3t

\$25 REWARD.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 28th of July, a Saddle Horse, MARK: a shag head, a black eye, in his right fore-foot. The above reward will be given if returned to me.
JACOB HURSTER,
Corner of Fourth and Poplar streets.
Aug-12-2w

Reward for a Cloak Lost.

LOST between the Catholic Church and Shelby street, on Sabbath last, a black silk, Lady's CLOAK, bound with silk lace. Also, in this city, last of July, three small iron keys, on a ring. The finder will please leave them at this office. If brought in before the 15th of the month a reward will be paid.
Aug-12-1f

285 MAIN STREET:

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Military and Citizens' Goods!

Aug-12-1f

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

"ORIGINAL" CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

Lessee, Manager and Treasurer.....Chas. Morning Star.
Stage Manager.....J. W. Smith.
Musical Director.....Frank Berger.

THE FOLLOWING ARRAY OF TALENT:

The celebrated Pianist
Francisco Angelo, and Signor Angelo,
The celebrated Harpist, from the San Carlo Theatre, Naples.

MISS FRANK CHRISTIE,.....Danceuse.
J. H. SMITH,.....Ethiopian Delineator and Tambourine.
W. E. HANCOCK,.....Alas Brander Bones.
J. H. STOUT,.....Fencer and Balletist.
F. M. BERGER,.....Baritone and Musical Director.
F. M. MADDAN,.....General Performer.
RICHARD ABBOT,.....First Violinist.
PROFESSOR LANOST,.....Violone Secondo.
A. C. BISHOP,.....Cornet et Piston.
SIGNOR ABBONI,.....Contra Bass.
J. H. COLE,.....Burlesque Fancy Dancer.
JOHN SPENCER,.....Jig Dancer.

MADDAN SISTERS:

MISS FRANK MADDAN,.....Miss CARRIE MADDAN,
S. A. KANE, Business Agent.

Performances every night with an entire change of Programme.
Aug-12-1f

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Lessee.....Wm. Rechner.
Stage Manager.....J. P. MADDAN.
Musical Director.....Con Murphy.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 8, 1862.

First Night of the New Company.

BECTHER'S CAMPBELL'S.

Composed of the Following Artists:
G. M. MADDAN,.....as Brander Bones.
D. M. HOLT,.....the Celebrated Banjoist.
CON MURPHY,.....the Popular Balladist.
FRED CHAW,.....Extensive Baritone, and Comedian.
JAMES GASK,.....First Violinist.
FRANK MILLER,.....Solo Violinist.
PROF. SIMON,.....Double Bass.
CHAS. ETTICUS,.....Cornet et Piston.
MISS KATE WALKER,.....Danceuse, Vocalist, and Comedienne.

THE MADDEN SISTERS,

In Beautiful Dances.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Price of Admission.....50 cts.
Reserved Seats.....25 cts.
Gallery.....10 cts.
Aug-12-1f

Situation Wanted.

A SODER, industrious man, having sixteen years experience in the South as gardener, wants employment as florist or market gardener.

The best city and country references given. Address CHARLES COLLINS,
Great Street, next door to Adam's Bakery.
Aug-12-3t.

REAL ATTRACTION!

LEIDY & Co., from St. Louis, have now become the successors of Swenden, Terry & Co., No. 245 Main street, opposite Court square, where a large assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes are to be had.
Aug-12-3t LEIDY & Co., From St. Louis.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

LEIDY & Co., have removed their Hat, Cap, and Shoe House from 212 Main Street to 245 Main Street, opposite Court Square.
Aug-12-3t LEIDY & Co., From St. Louis.

OUR OLD CUSTOMERS

ARE invited to our new store, No. 245 Main street, opposite Court square, successors to Swenden, Terry & Co., Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hat and Cap Store.
Aug-12-3t LEIDY & Co., From St. Louis.

Ladies of Memphis and Vicinity,

LEIDY & Co., from St. Louis, have removed their Hat, Cap, and Shoe store, from 212 Main street to 245 Main street, opposite Court square.
Aug-12-3t LEIDY & Co., from St. Louis.

LEIDY & Co., from Saint Louis.

DEFY all competition in the trade of Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, No. 245 Main street, opposite Court square.
Aug-12-3t LEIDY & Co., From St. Louis.

D. R. CHIDSEY,

Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE, IN THE AYRES BUILDING,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., from 2 to 5 P. M.
[Aug-12-1m]

SAINT AGNES ACADEMY!

THE FALL TERM and TWENTY SECOND SESSION will commence on the FIRST

MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.
Aug-10-1f

BOOKS AT AUCTION,

By HYDE & CO.

CONSISTING of Law, Historical, Political and Miscellaneous books, with a large and extensive library of books of all kinds—by the most celebrated authors.
HYDE & CO.,<